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GENERAL INFORMATION

REGARDING

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

SEASON OF 1912.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mount Rainier National Park is situated in western Washington about 51.1 miles southeast of the city of Tacoma. It has an area of 207,360 acres and includes Mount Rainier and all its approaches. One of the largest glacial systems in the world radiating from any single peak is situated on this mountain. Surrounding the mountain are beautiful forests of fir and cedar and in the natural parks below the snow line are luxuriant fields of wild flowers of all colors and descriptions. The park is under the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, who is represented in the actual administration of the park by a superintendent, assisted by a number of park rangers who patrol the reservation. The address of the superintendent of the park is Ashford, Wash.

The southern part of the park is reached by rail to Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad and Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, thence via automobile stage to Longmire Springs, in the park six miles from the western boundary. Through tickets may be purchased direct to Longmire Springs. The trip may be made by automobile over good roads from Seattle and Tacoma. Campers generally secure outfits in these cities and drive to the park. The northern part of the park is reached by rail to Fairfax on the Northern Pacific Railway, from which point only trails lead into and through it.

Descriptive matter may be obtained from the railroads mentioned above.

As a rule the nights in the mountains are cool, and warm clothing should be taken on a trip to the park. Hob-nailed and calked boots or shoes, heavy woolen socks, and sweaters are necessary for those intending to "rough it" or do the average amount of climbing and tramping.

Provisions and supplies may be secured at Ashford, Longmire Springs, and Fairfax. Camp outfits should be procured in Tacoma or Seattle. Guides may be had at Longmire Springs and Camp of

the Clouds, and are prepared to furnish alpine stocks, glasses, shoe nails, etc. Arrangements need not be made with guides located at these points, nor for saddle horses, before entering the park. In making the trip in the northern part of the park arrangements should be made at Fairfax in advance for guides and horses. The usual charge is $3 per day for guide and $2 per day for each horse.

The charge made by guides for making the ascent of Mount Rainier is $25 for one person and $5 for each additional. Guides are not permitted to take more than eight persons in a party.

The park abounds in many beautiful places for camping and fishing, and in the mountain parks at the higher elevations feed for horses is found in abundance.

Mount Rainier is situated apart from and to the west of the main range of the Cascades. The ridges which radiate from it are high and broken. The entire area of 324 square miles included within the boundary of the park is very rough and mountainous. The altitude of the summit of Mount Rainier is over 14,000 feet. The lower valleys of the Carbon and Nisqually Rivers are not more than 2,000 feet above sea level, but the general elevation of the park exceeds 4,000 feet. Although there is little rain or snow from July 1 to the middle of September, the precipitation during the remainder of the year is very great. The season of tourist travel is confined largely to June, July, August, September, and the first part of October, although parties of tourists enter the park for snowshoeing and winter sports. During the winter months the Government road is kept open for sleighs as far as Longmire Springs. Beyond this point the park is impassable for horses.

The summit of Mount Rainier is accessible from Camp of the Clouds in Paradise Valley, and from St. Elmo Pass on the northern side. The difficulty of the ascent depends largely upon the condition of the snow fields, which vary from year to year. **It is dangerous and should not be attempted unless the party is accompanied by an official guide.**

Between and below the glaciers are numerous open slopes and valleys which are covered with luxuriant growths of grasses, sedge, and flowering plants. These parks are diversified by growths of alpine fir and hemlock and by many small lakes and running streams. They present a pleasing contrast to the snow fields and rugged peaks by which they are surrounded, and are greatly admired by visitors. Paradise Valley is the most frequented of the many parks. The Government road running through this park and for some distance beyond the Camp of the Clouds makes it easily accessible for tourists. Near Paradise Valley and at the headwaters of Tahoma Fork is Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, so named from the circumstance that it was formerly the favorite resort of a small band of Klickitat Indians. Grand Park, between the main and west forks of White River, is one of the largest and most beautiful of these open tracts. At the altitude of 6,000 feet it is an almost level grassy plateau, the greater part of which is entirely without timber. Moraine Park, between the Sluiskin Range and the Carbon Glacier, is a small and very attractive mountain valley.

BY AUTOMOBILE FROM TACOMA TO MOUNT RAINIER.

Leading south as the crow flies, down the main business artery of Tacoma, the highway really begins on the city limits, at the edge of a great gravelly prairie, 40 miles wide. For 30 miles the highway runs at the base of huge timbered bluffs which rise sheer from the prairie level, or through timbered copses and huddling jack pines that dot the landscape, mirroring themselves in the crystal waters of many lakes. One never-ending change of alluring vistas offer from the road, yet it is but one of many that may be followed from the city to the beginning foothills—the mountain's outrunners.

Here the highway really becomes a canyon road, in keeping with its technical designation. Almost imperceptibly at first, it begins rising toward the eternal snows on the mountain's dome. On all sides rear mighty firs, still untouched by the lumbermen. Now and again the highway—smooth surfaced from January to December—leads at the brink of canyons—gullies they are compared to what come farther toward the clouds—until, 10 miles into the foothills, the way opens abruptly on the Ohop Valley, a little gem of verdure and fertility nestling among the hills. At one end the valley discloses an inspiring view of the great snow peak. Then the road turns suddenly on itself and in a twinkling is threading across the valley's floor. A few hundred yards and it begins again to climb, this time through fir forests, a hundred times more splendid than were found before the Ohop.

Presently the traveler over the highway finds himself looking down a sheer thousand feet to where the Nisqually River threads its way to sea. This is the Nisqually Canyon. How the road ever came to wind its very lip is one of the marvels that only the engineer can explain. Near the lower end of the canyon a great structural undertaking is in progress. The city of Tacoma is building a $2,500,000 power plant, where the river is to be harnessed and from the road a full view of the huge project under way unfolds.

For seeming miles of breathless interest, the road runs perilously above the canyon; then, presently, it plunges anew into the endless forests of fir and goes on and on, always gently climbing. Of a sudden, a macadam surface is encountered. The county of Pierce has hard-surfaced 6 miles of the stretch, stopping its work only at the line where Government control begins—the edge of the Rainier Forest Reserve. Almost at the geographic southwest corner of the Rainier National Park, the road makes its entry from the outer reserve. Here a huge log gate has been erected and through this gate alone may comfortable entry be had to the mountain park. Just inside the gate is a lodge for the visitor to register and become apprised of the rules; then on and on the road plunges, a much better road than in the outer reserve, through timber so dense the earlier forests seem pigmy, with glimpses of the mountain breaking through ever and anon and the sound of many rushing waters coming through the trees until, at a sudden turn an evidence of civilization presents itself in the form of the National Park Inn.

The mountain road really begins at the inn. By switchback and crooked twist it rises gradually into the clouds, doubling back and fourth on itself far below, every foot revealing some new glory that beggars word description. After 5 miles, the way leads onto a

bridge. At the left, five or six hundred feet away, a huge wall of ice rears into the air. This is the snout of Nisqually Glacier—the beginning of a river and the end of an unparalleled journey for automobiles.

From the glacier the road leads on with devious winding and turnings, through scenery more glorious every yard, until finally, where eternal snows begin, it ends. This part of the road, in all ways the most scenic, can be traveled in comfortable stages. Automobiles do not run above the glacier.

THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE PARK.

Take sleeping bag and sufficient food supply to make the trip, allowing for delays or stop-overs not calculated on at first. First stop, lunch at Grindstone Camp in National Forest, located 10 miles from Fairfax; elevation, 3,300 feet. Meadows Creek with good fishing is reached in another two hours, and the Meadows shortly after, where horse feed is found in abundance. From the Meadows the trail to Crater Lake is well defined and open to horse travel, though some of the bridges over the streams and muddy places are in bad shape. Crater Lake, at an elevation of 4,800 feet, is reached on the evening of the first day out from Fairfax, the distance being approximately 20 miles. There is a small one-room cabin at the lake which affords shelter in time of mountain storms, but is seldom needed for this purpose, as camping out is much more desirable in fair weather. From Crater Lake to Spray Park the trail leads around the south end of the Mother Mountain Range by way of Eagle Cliffs, Spray Falls, and overlooks the Mowich River. At Spray Park the horses may be left and parties desiring to do so may explore the Mowich Glaciers or cross the Carbon Glacier to Moraine Park on foot. The trails from Spray Park across these glaciers are not marked and parties desiring to cross them should be provided with a guide. After reaching the north side of the Carbon Glacier Moraine Park is entered. In Moraine Park camp may be made and explorations of the Sluiskin Mountains and Elysian fields continued on foot. From the camp in Moraine Park the start is made for the climb of Mount Rainier. Taking sufficient supplies and bedding for a three days' trip, the party starts up the ridge in Moraine Park leading to the cleaver between the Carbon Glacier and the Winthrop; continuing till Avalanche Camp is reached, thence turning to the left and continuing at a slightly increasing grade over the snow fields to the Winthrop Glacier. The Winthrop Glacier should be crossed with great care and only in company with experienced guides. These guides, however, use as their indication of safety the pathway used by the mountain goats, and by keeping this trail, if the glacier is at all passable, the east side, or Steamboat rock, is eventually reached. St. Elmo Pass is the lowest point in the Steamboat rock and is reached with comparative ease, from which point, or pass, Glacier Basin is reached by a slight descent. St. Elizabeth's Pass, about half a mile farther up Steamboat rock, is used for the climb of the Inter Glacier to Camp Curtis. At Camp Curtis parties spend the night in the open without fire, as there is no wood at this altitude (10,000 feet), unless fuel is packed to this point. From Camp Curtis the start is usually made in the early hours of the morning while the snow is still solid. The climb of Mount Rainier from this point usually takes from eight to nine hours. The main difficulty en-

countered is the frequency of crevasses, around which great detours must be made. The climb from this side has been made only two or three times and the ascent from this side is not recommended. The return to Moraine Park may be made the same day as the climb if desired.

From Moraine Park return may be made to Spray Park, or by keeping to the right of the Carbon Glacier the Carbon River is reached at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and return to Fairfax may be made down this stream by way of an excellent trail which leaves the National Park at a point 3 miles east of the northwestern corner, which point is also the location of the Carbon River Park Ranger Cabin. There are several large tributary creeks emptying into the Carbon River, all of which afford excellent fishing. These creeks are: Chenuis, at an elevation at its mouth of about 2,200 feet, and 10 miles from Fairfax; Ipsult, on the south side of the river, at an elevation of about 2,500 feet, is noted for its bounteous supply of rainbow and cutthroat trout. Both Chenuis and Ipsult Creeks furnish excellent studies for photographers, with their beautiful falls and cataracts. Spokwush and Cataract Creeks, farther to the east and at increased altitudes, each furnish delightful scenic beauty and good fishing. The first branch of the Carbon River trail leading to the left is known as the Carbon River-Grand Park trail, but is open to horse travel only to the west branch of White River. This trail leaves the Carbon River trail about 2 miles below the Carbon Glacier and ascends to the summit of Chenuis Mountain, where a beautiful park region is reached, in which are often seen large flocks of mountain goats and occasionally deer and bear. Ptarmigan are also found in this part of the park. In this region is located the natural bridge of rock discovered in 1909 by Martin Krogh, at that time foreman of the trail construction crew. This bridge is one of the most extraordinary natural wonders in the park, being of immense proportions and spanning a gulf about 150 feet wide at a height from its base or floor of about 200 feet. There are two exceptionally picturesque lakes in this vicinity.

Pack horses can be secured from J. T. Mulcahey at Fairfax, Wash., and competent packers are in charge of same. There are no guides with permits in this region, but some of the older residents, or men who have worked on trail construction work in the park, are fairly familiar with the routes through the more open parts of the reservation. Authentic information can always be had from the park rangers and every assistance is granted to travelers and campers by them.

There is a general store in Fairfax at which supplies can be purchased at prices slightly in advance of city prices.

It will be understood that the climb of the mountain from this side varies from year to year according to the condition of the snow and the crevasses. It is of great importance to intending mountain climbers to be forewarned against blind crevasses and to exercise every precaution to avoid any possible danger to life which might result from an encounter with them.

There are no wild animals of a dangerous nature for which it is necessary for campers to enter the park heavily armed.

There is no trail to the Tolmie Peak or North Park, but these points may be reached on foot by parties.

HOW TO CLIMB MOUNT RAINIER.[a]

The ascent of Mount Rainier is ordinarily made from Paradise Park, by what is known as the Gibraltar route. This route, which is the one Gen. Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump originally selected for their pioneer climb in 1870, has proven to be by far the safest and most convenient of all the routes by which the old volcano has been attacked. Besides, it is the only route readily available to the tourist public, as it starts on the south side of the mountain, which is the only side so far opened up by the building of roads and trails and the erection of hotels. The country surrounding the other sides of the mountain is still in its virgin state of wildness, inhospitable, and almost unfrequented.

Generally speaking, Mount Rainier is not an easy peak to climb. The great altitude of its summit (almost 14,400 feet above sea level) and the low level of the region about its base (between 2,000 and 5,000 feet) make the ascent an exceedingly long and exhausting one. Dangerously crevassed ice covers a large proportion of its flanks, while the sharp ridges between the glaciers are composed of treacherous crumbling lava and pumice. Those who have set their ambition on making the ascent will do well, therefore, to realize at the outset that there is no choice of routes, and that should one lose the beaten trail there is little or no hope of extricating oneself by another way. Several lives have been lost on the mountain, in every case by parties venturing out without the aid of guides.

There are several reasons for securing the services of a competent guide. In the first place, the route does not consist of a definitely marked path. It leads for miles over snow fields on which footprints melt away from one day to the next. In the second place, it is necessary, in order that one may be able to return before dusk, to start out at 1 o'clock in the morning; and, as a consequence, a considerable distance has to be traversed in the dark, before daybreak. No one unfamiliar with the ground should undertake to do this without a guide. Again, the rock climbing up the Cowlitz Cleaver and Gibraltar Rock is not altogether without hazard, and is not to be attempted unaided except by experienced, skillful mountaineers.

Further, most people do not know how to handle themselves on a long and difficult ascent, not having had sufficient experience in mountain climbing. They are apt to rush eagerly at the start, thus using up their strength before the hard work is reached. The guide is there not merely to show them the way, but to tell them how to climb, how fast to go, when to rest and to take nourishment, and to take care of them in case they are taken with mountain sickness.

Finally, account must be taken of the exceeding fickleness of the weather conditions on the mountain. None but those familiar with Rainier's many moods can presume to foretell whether the day will turn out favorable for a climb or not. What may look to the uninitiated like harmless, fleecy vapors on the summit may be the forerunners of a sudden snowstorm which no one could hope to live through. Practically all those who have perished on the mountain have been overcome by blizzard-like storms. Such storms may occur even in midsummer, and on the summit are always attended by fierce gales against which it is impossible to hold one's footing.

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[a] By F. E. Matthes, topographer, U. S. Geological Survey.

Camp of the Clouds, in Paradise Park, is the logical base from which to make the climb. It lies at an altitude of 5,558 feet, near the timber line. Accommodations may there be had by the day or week; guides may be secured, and through them such necessaries as alpenstocks, amber glasses, calks, and hobnails, and actor's paint to protect the face from sunburn, etc.

The first 4,500 feet of the climb lie for the most part, though not wholly, over snow fields. These are crisp and hard before the sun touches them, but once softened make very heavy walking; hence another reason for starting before daybreak. At sunrise one arrives at Camp Muir (10,060 feet), a saddle at the base of a narrow rock spur known as the Cowlitz Cleaver. One may make a stop here, but there is no comfort to be expected for one is some 4,000 feet above the highest vegetation and there is no fuel to be had. Low rock walls afford partial shelter from the westerly winds.

The ascent of the Cowlitz Cleaver is quite taxing, being mostly over rough, angular lava blocks. By 8 o'clock the base of Gibraltar Rock is reached. A narrow ledge is followed along the face of the cliff, part of the way overhung by rock masses and huge icicles, and this ledge leads to the base of a narrow chute between the ice of the upper Nisqually Glacier and the body of Gibraltar. This chute offers the most serious difficulties in the ascent, and women should not attempt it with skirts. Bloomers are here a necessity. Ropes are usually suspended from the cliffs whereby one may assist himself upward. It is wise to move one at a time, as there is ever danger of the persons above starting rock débris and ice fragments that may injure those under them. The ascent and descent of the chute are therefore inevitably time consuming. Ordinarily the saddle above Gibraltar (12,600 feet) is not reached until 10 o'clock.

From Gibraltar on there remains only a long snow slope to climb, but this snow slope is often exceedingly fatiguing. Huge, gaping crevasses develop in it which must be skillfully avoided by detours. Freshly fallen snow may be so deep that one plunges into it to the waist. Or else the snow may have melted out into "seracs" or so-called honeycombs many feet high, among which one can not travel without considerable exertion.

The rim of the south crater is usually reached about 11 o'clock. It is always bare of snow, and shelter from the high gales may be found behind the great rock blocks on the crest. Metal cases are left here in which the tourist may inscribe the record of his ascent.

The crater is always filled with snow and may be traversed without risk; only, one should be careful near the edges as the snow there is melted in caverns by the steam jets which rise from beneath it in many places. Those having the strength may go on to Columbia Crest, a snow dome constituting the highest summit of the mountain. The return to Camp of the Clouds is easily made in from five to six hours.

In conclusion it may be well to sound a word of caution to the overambitious. The climb is such a long one and the altitude gained so high that none but those who have previously prepared themselves by preliminary shorter climbs can hope to accomplish the feat with anything like genuine enjoyment. Altogether too many people have attempted the ascent immediately upon arrival from the city, without having permitted their hearts and lungs to become accustomed to the

rarefied air of the higher altitudes, and without having toughened their muscles for the great task. As a consequence they have either come back exhausted to the verge of collapse or else they have altogether failed in the undertaking. And there is unfortunately more than one case on record of persons who have permanently injured their health by such ill-considered proceeding.

It is wise upon arrival to spend several days—the more the better—in climbing about at lesser altitudes. A favorite try-out is an ascent of Pinnacle Peak, on the Tatoosh Range. It affords useful lessons in every kind of climbing that one may be called upon to do in conquering the main peak.

Moderation in diet and the avoidance of heavy food of any sort are precautions that can not be too urgently recommended. One should bear in mind that he is preparing for the most heroic kind of athletic work, and that such work is impossible on the conventional diet followed by most people.

Before starting on the ascent of Mount Rainier, do not eat such articles as fried eggs, fried potatoes, hot cakes, or heavy pastry. Abstain from coffee and tobacco, if possible. Spirituous liquor of any kind is taboo, except as a stimulant in case of collapse. Beef tea, lean meat, all dry breakfast foods, cocoa, sweet chocolate, crackers, hardtack, dry bread, rice, raisins, prunes, and tomatoes are in order. The simpler the diet, on the whole, the more beneficial it is likely to be. Never eat much at a sitting during the ascent, but eat often and little at a time. These are rules well known to mountaineers. The more faithfully one complies with them, the higher one's efficiency will be and the keener the enjoyment of the trip.

HOTEL, CAMP, AND TRANSPORTATION RATES.

The following hotels and camps are operated under concession from the Department of the Interior.

Authorized rates at National Park Inn.

[Post-office address, Longmire, Wash.]

Rates for rooms and tents (meals a la carte):		Rates for rooms and tents (meals a la carte):	
1 person in room, per day	$2.00	1 person in room per week	$12.25
2 persons in room, per day	3.00	2 persons in room, per week	17.50
1 person in tent, per day	1.50	1 person in tent, per week	8.75
2 persons in tent, per day	2.50	2 persons in tent, per week	14.00

Authorized rates at George B. Hall's tent camp at Indian Henry's Hunting Ground.

Bed	$0.75
Meal	.75
Rate per week	15.00

Livery and stage rates, George B. Hall.

Saddle ponies to Paradise Valley or Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds from Longmire Springs:

One way	$2.00
Round trip	3.00
Round trip, made same day	2.50

Stage from Longmire Springs to Paradise Valley, round trip, $3.

Packing freight, Longmire Springs to Paradise Valley or Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds, 2 cents per pound.

Authorized rates at John L. Reese's tent camp at Theosophy Ridge.

Two persons occupying one tent, per day, each	$2.00
Two persons occupying one tent, per week, each	12.00
Tent occupied by one person, per day	3.00
Tent occupied by one person, per week	14.00
Breakfast	.50
Lunch	.75
Dinner	.50

Authorized livery and stage rates, Tacoma Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company.

[Post office address, Tacoma, Wash.]

Ashford to Longmire and return	$3.00
Longmire to Narada Falls and return	2.00
Longmire to Paradise Valley and return	3.00

Ponies at the rate of $2.50 per day.

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

Principal points of interest reached from Longmire Springs.

Name.	Distance and direction from Longmire Springs.	Elevation above sea level.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
	Miles.	*Feet.*		
Carter Falls	3¼ NE		Horse or foot	On Paradise River. All falls on this river are beautiful, the water being clear as crystal.
Madcap Falls	3½ NE		do	On Paradise River.
Narada Falls	Trail 4¾ NE... / Road 9½ NE...	4,572	Stage / Horse or foot	Principal falls on Paradise River, with sheer drop of 150 feet.
Ruby Falls	Road 9¾ NE... / Trail 5 NE...		do	Upper cascades of Paradise River a short distnace below Paradise Valley.
Washington Torrents	Road 10 NE... / Trail 5¾ NE...		do	
Sluiskin Falls	Road 13 NE... / Trail 6¾ NE...		do	High fall of Paradise River at head of Paradise Valley.
Old Camp of the Clouds	Road 14 NE... / Trail 6 NE...	5,947	do	Site of the first tent camp hotel in Paradise Valley. A high ridge now used by campers.
Ramparts Ridge	1½ N	3,800	Horse or foot	Low ridge on trail to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground where a good view of surrounding peaks may be obtained.
Kautz River	2¾ N		do	Fast flowing river from Kautz Glacier.
Devils Dream	3 N		do	Small clear stream.
Fishers Hornpipe	3¾ N		do	Do.
Croquet Lake	5¼ N		do	Small lake which dries up entirely in the fall.
Squaw Lake	5½ N		do	Small clear lake.
Mirror Lake	6¼ N		do	Small clear lake giving beautiful reflection of Mount Rainier.
Mount Ashna	6¾ N		do	High hill in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground where Indian Henry and his tillacums watched for game. Petrified wood is found at this point.
Iron Mountain	6½ N	6,282	do	Small twin mountains in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground from which a fine view may be obtained. Crystal ledges on Crystal Mountain.
Crystal Mountain	6¾ N	6,307	do	
Pyramid Peak	8 N	6,940	do	Highest peak in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground. Immediately against flank of Mount Rainier. Easy to ascend; fine view.
Wigwam Camp	7 N		do	Tent camp hotel. All points of interest in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground are in close proximity to this hotel.
Eagle Peak	3½ E	5,961	do	At west end of Tatoosh Range. A good trail leads to the open parks a short distance below this peak, and the ascent may be easily made.

Principal points of interest reached from Longmire Springs—Continued.

Name.	Distance and direction from Longmire Springs.	Elevation above sea level.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
	Miles.	*Feet.*		
The Ramparts	1¼ W	4,068	Horse or foot	Low ridge north of Nisqually River from which a fine view may be obtained.
Kautz River	5 N		do	Swift flowing fork of Nisqually River.
Kautz Peak	5½ N		do	Good view from this point.
Kautz Box Canyon	4 NW		do	Canyon with high perpendicular walls through which Kautz River flows.
Tahoma Glacier	7½ NW		do	Clear ice glacier from which the Tahoma Fork of Nisqually River flows.
Christine Falls	4⅛ N	3,668	Automobile, stage, or foot.	Beautiful clear falls on road to Paradise Park.
Marie Falls	5 N		do	On road to Paradise Park.
Snout of Nisqually Glacier.	5⅝ N	4,000	do	Only a few rods from bridge crossing Nisqually River on Government road.
Rickseckers Point	6⅝ N	4,212	Stage or foot	Lofty point on road to Paradise Park, overlooking Nisqually Valley. Beautiful view.
Silver Forest	8 N		do	Burned forest of many silver-gray tree trunks, the bark of which has fallen off.
Paradise River and Canyon.	9 N		do	600 feet below road.
First Crossing of Paradise River.	9⅛ N	4,572	do	Road to Paradise Park crosses the river immediately above Narada Falls.
Horseshoe Bend	9½ N		do	Large high trestle in shape of a horseshoe, overlooking Narada Falls.
Second Crossing Paradise River, Washington Torrents.	10 N		do	Beautiful view of Paradise River with Washington Torrents in the foreground.
Third Crossing Paradise River, Ruby Falls.	10½ N		do	Good view of river and Ruby Falls.
Inspiration Point	10⅝ N	5,000	do	First view of Paradise Valley.
Paradise Valley	11½ N		do	A beautiful valley or park at the base of Mount Rainier. Excellent camping ground.
Fourth Crossing Paradise River.	12½ N		do	At the head of Paradise Valley.
Edith Creek, Bridge and Gorge.	12¾ N		do	Small Creek and gorge at head of Paradise Valley.
New Camp of the Clouds.	14 N	5,558	do	Tent camp hotel located on Theosophy Ridge in Paradise Valley.

Principal points of interest reached from Camp of the Clouds.

Name.	Distance and direction from Camp of the Clouds.	Elevation above sea level.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
	Miles.	*Feet.*		
Nisqually Glacier	1¼ W		Foot	Largest glacier on south side of Mount Rainier.
Van Trump Glacier	2½ NW		do	Small glacier west of Nisqually Glacier.
Kautz Glacier	3 W		do	On this glacier and on the Nisqually and Van Trump Glaciers are to be seen bands of mountain goat.
Kautz Box Canyon	3½ SW		do	Upper end of canyon near Kautz Glacier.
Reflection Lakes	1½ SW		do	Beautiful clear lakes on bench north of Pinnacle Peak, Tatoosh Range.
Bench Lake	1¾ SE		do	On lower bench overlooking Stevens Canyon.
Pinnacle Peak	2¾ SE	6,564	do	Sharp peak on Tatoosh Range. Easy trip from Camp of the Clouds.
Stevens Peak	3½ SE	6,655	do	At east end of Tatoosh Range.
Unicorn Peak	4¾ SE	6,939	do	Highest peak on Tatoosh Range. Pinnacle, Stevens, and Unicorn peaks are easy to climb and a fine view of the surrounding country may be had from either and all of them.

Principal points of interest reached from Camp of the Clouds—Continued.

Name.	Distance and direction from Camp of the Clouds.	Elevation above sea level.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
	Miles.	*Feet.*		
Paradise Glacier	1½ NE.		Foot	Clear ice glacier. Source of Paradise River on east side of Paradise Park.
Ice Caves	1½ NE.		do	At the lower end of Paradise Glacier. The largest ice caves yet discovered in the park.
Stevens Glacier	1¾ NE.		do	East lobe of Paradise Glacier, draining into Stevens Canyon.
Stevens Ice Cascades	2 NE.		do	Crevassed slope on Stevens Glacier.
Stevens Water Cascades	2¼ NE.		do	At foot of Stevens Glacier.
Stevens Canyon	2¼ NE.		do	Below Stevens Glacier. One mile long, ½ mile wide, 1,200 feet deep.
Fairy Falls	2¾ NE.		do	Beautiful falls 300 feet high at head of Stevens Canyon.
Cowlitz Glacier	3 NE.		do	Largest glacier on southeast side of the mountain.
Cowlitz Rocks	2½ NE.	7,462	do	Ridge dividing Paradise Glacier from Cowlitz Glacier.
Cowlitz Peak	3½ NE.		do	Fine view of the surrounding glaciers may be obtained from this peak.
Granite Falls	3½ NE.		do	Large volume of water with sheer drop of 350 feet.
Cathedral Rocks	3¾ NE.	8,265	do	Lofty spires on divide north of Cowlitz Glacier.
Cowlitz Chimneys	8 NE.		do	Large chimney-like peaks on divide between Cowlitz River and White River.
Trip to the Summit of Mount Rainier.				The attempt to make the ascent of the mountain should not be undertaken unless accompanied by an official guide.
McClure Rock	2 N.	7,385	Foot	Flat rocky platform overlooking Paradise Glacier.
Anvil Rock	3¼ N.	9,617	do	Sharp crest half way between McClure Rock and Camp Muir. The trail leads over snow fields.
Camp Muir	3¾ N.	10,062	do	Saddle at foot of Cowlitz Cleaver, up which the trail to the summit of the mountain is laid. To this point the ascent is easy. Mostly over snow fields.
Bee Hive	4¼ N.	11,033	do	Pinnacle on Cowlitz Cleaver. Its shape resembling a beehive.
Camp Misery	4¼ N.	11,033	do	At base of Bee Hive.
Eagle Nest Camp	4½ N.		do	On Cowlitz Cleaver.
Camp of the Stars	4¾ N.		do	At the foot of Gibraltar.
Gibraltar Rock	4¾ N.	12,681	do	Large rock mass at head of Cowlitz Glacier, along west edge of which the ascent is made, often with the aid of ropes. This rock divides the feeders of three glaciers—Nisqually on the west, Cowlitz on the south, and White on the east.
Camp no Camp	5½ N.	12,900	do	In saddle near summit of Gibralter.
Register Rock	6½ N.		do	First point reached on rim of south crater.
Columbia Crest	7 N.	14,480	do	Huge snowdrift on northwest side of south crater. Highest summit of Mount Ranier.
Point Success	7¼ N.	14,180	do	Most southern summit. About 300 feet lower than Columbia Crest.
Liberty Peak	7½		do	High summit near the north end of mountain.

Principal points of interest reached from Fairfax.

Name.	Distance and direction from Fairfax.	Altitude above sea level.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
	Miles.	*Feet.*		
Carbon River	9 E.	2,000	Horse or foot	Good camping and fishing.
Chenuis Creek and Falls	10 E.	2,200	do	Beautiful falls of clear water. Good camping place; good fishing.
Ipsult Creek	12 E.	2,500	do	Good fishing and camping.
Moraine Park	22 E.	5,500	do	Mountain park with beautiful flora.
Carbon Glacier	22 E.		do	Large clear ice glacier.
Grand Park	30 E.	6,000	do	Level grassy plateau. Beautiful flora.
Natural Stone Bridge	20 E.	5,000	do	Massive stone bridge with 150-foot span; 200 feet from floor of ravine.
Winthrop Glacier	27 E.		do	Large clear ice glacier.
Crater Lake	20 SE.	4,800	do	Beautiful clear lake. Good camping.
Mowich Glacier and Spray Falls.	22 SE.		do	Large glacier and beautiful falls.
Mowich River	22 SE.		do	Good fishing.
Spray Park	25 SE.	6,200	do	Beautiful mountain Park. Fine camping.

LITERATURE.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following publication may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

Glaciers of Mount Rainier, by I. C. Russell, with a paper on the rocks of Mount Rainier, by G. O. Smith, pp. 349–424 of the 18th Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, Pt. 2. Cloth, $1.65.

Volume contains also other papers on geology.

BOOKS.

The books listed below are issued by commercial publishing houses and are not sold by any officer of the Government:

Finck, H. T. Pacific coast scenic tour. 1890. 309 pp., illustrated.

Mount Rainier on pp. 209–216; Crater Lake on pp. 157–158; Yellowstone on pp. 279–293; Yosemite on pp. 81–107.

Fountain, Paul. The eleven eaglets of the West. 1906. 362 pp.

Mount Rainier on pp. 110–112; Crater Lake on pp. 46–49; Yellowstone on pp. 173–195; Yosemite on pp. 21–27.

Russell, I. C. Glaciers of North America. 1897. 210 pp.

Mount Rainier on pp. 62–67.

——— Volcanoes of North America. 1897. 346 pp.

Mount Rainier on pp. 241–245; Crater Lake on pp. 235–236.

Steel, W. G. The mountains of Oregon. 1890. 112 pp.

Mount Rainier on pp. 43–51, 55–65; Crater Lake on pp. 12–33.

Williams, John H. The Mountain that was God. 1911. 144 pp., illustrated.

Winthrop, Theodore. Canoe and saddle. 1904. 375 pp.

Mount Rainier on pp. 123–154.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Appalachia, vol. 7 (March, 1894), pp. 185–205. A trip to Mount Rainier, Wash., by E. C. Smith.

Atlantic Monthly, vol. 38 (November, 1876), pp. 513–530. The ascent of Takhoma [Rainier], by Hazard Stevens.

Country Life in America, vol. 14 (June, 1908), pp. 170–171. A trip to the wonderland of the Cascades, by C. E. Cutter.

Good Words, vol. 42 (February, 1901), pp. 101–107. To the top of Mount Rainier with the Mazamas, by Arthur Inkersley.

Harper's Weekly, vol. 41 (Aug. 28, 1897), p. 850. The Mazamas on Mount Rainier.

Illustrated American, vol. 22 (Sept. 18, 1897), pp. 364–367. The new mountaineers of America, by A. W. Vorse.

Leslie's Weekly, vol. 85 (Aug. 26, 1897), p. 138. Ascent of Mount Tacoma [Rainier].

Mazama, vol. 2 (October, 1900), pp. 1–18. Mount Rainier, by P. B. Van Trump.

——— vol. 2 (October, 1900), pp. 18–24. The geology of Mount Rainier, by G. O. Smith.

——— vol. 2 (October, 1900), pp. 25–34. Rainier, by E. T. Parsons.

——— vol. 2 (October, 1900), pp. 34–40. Prof. McClure's report [on the altitude of Mount Rainier].

——— vol. 2 (April, 1901), pp. 93–118. Flora of Mount Rainier, by C. V. Piper.

——— vol. 2 (December, 1905), pp. 201–203. Changes in Mount Tak-ho-ma [Rainier], by Hazard Stevens.

——— vol. 2 (December, 1905), pp. 203–207. Rainier Indian legends, by W. D. Lyman.

——— vol. 2 (December, 1905), pp. 212–215. The Sierra Club on Mount Rainier, by W. E. Colby

——— vol. 2 (December, 1905), pp. 220–223. [Geologic] field notes on Mount Rainier, by Henry Landes.

——— vol. 2 (December, 1905), pp. 224–234. The Rainier climb, by Gertrude Metcalfe.

——— vol. 2 (December, 1905), pp. 208–211. Through Appalachian eyes, by Charles E. Fay.

Mountaineer, vol. 2 (November, 1909), pp. 4–12. Mountaineers' outing to Mount Rainier, by Asahel Curtis.

——— vol. 2 (November, 1909), pp. 16–24. Glaciers of Mount Rainier, compiled by Alida J. Bigelow from Israel C. Russell's report in 18th Annual Survey, U. S. Geological Survey.

——— vol. 2 (November, 1909), pp. 38–40. Early ascents of Mount Rainier, by Maj. E. S. Ingraham.

——— vol. 2 (November, 1909), pp. 51–55. Indian legends of Mount Rainier, by W. D. Lyman.

——— vol. 2 (November, 1909), pp. 65–70. Bibliography of Mount Rainier.

——— vol. 3 (November, 1910), pp. 53–54. Mapping Mount Rainier National Park, by F. E. Matthes.

Nation, vol. 23 (Nov. 9, 1876), pp. 287–288. [The ascent of Mount Rainier.]

——— vol. 23 (Nov. 23, 1876), pp. 312–313. Ascent of Mount Rainier, by Hazard Stevens and S. F. Emmons.

——— vol. 56 (May 4, 1893), pp. 329–330. Tacoma *v.* Rainier, by Josiah Collins.
Discussion of question of name to be applied to the mountain.

National Geographic Magazine, vol. 20 (June, 1909), pp. 530–537. Wonderland of glaciers and snow, by M. Roberts.
A description of a winter trip to Mount Rainier National Park.

Northwest, vol. 1 (April, 1883), p. 2. Canyons and glaciers: A journey to the ice fields of Mount Tacoma [Rainier], by Bailey Willis.

Oregon Native Son, vol. 1 (October, 1899), pp. 315–316. Legend of Tahoma [Mount Rainier], by F. H. Saylor.

——— vol. 1 (November–December, 1899), pp. 361–363. The Noah of the Indian, his story of the deluge and his Mount Ararat: A tradition, by F. H. Saylor.

Out West, vol. 24 (May, 1906), pp. 365–395. The Sierra Club in the Northwest, by W. Rodman.
Ascent of Mount Rainier by the Sierra Club and Mazamas.

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Outing, vol. 38 (July, 1901), pp. 386–392. To the summit of Mount Rainier, by A. W. Anderson.

Overland Monthly, vol. 14 (May, 1875), pp. 393–403. Ascent of Mount Rainier, by A. V. Kautz.

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Poem.

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——— 2d s., vol. 55 (June, 1910), pp. 552–560. The Rainier Forest Reserve, Mount Rainier, by A. W. McCully.

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——— vol. 13 (May, 1905), p. 285. Mount Rainier, by O. V. Stapp.
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Putnam's Magazine, vol. 2 (July, 1907), pp. 447–456. The lure of the mountains, by D. A. Willey.

Review of Reviews, vol. 9 (February, 1894), pp. 163–171. Our new national wonderland, by Carl Snyder.

——— vol. 28 (August, 1903), pp. 206–208. Electric power from Mount Rainier.

Scientific American, vol. 88 (May 23, 1903), p. 389. Electric plant below Mount Rainier, by E. Mayo.

Scribner's Magazine, vol. 22 (August, 1897), pp. 169–176. Impressions of Mount Rainier, by I. C. Russell.

Sierra Club Bulletin, vol. 2 (June, 1898), pp. 227–237. A day with Mount Tacoma, by Bolton Coit Brown.

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——— vol. 6 (January, 1906), pp. 1–6. Ascent of Mount Rainier, by E. M. Ratcliff.

——— vol. 6 (January, 1906), pp. 15–21. The sky-line of the Tatoosh Range, Mount Rainier National Park, by Marion Randall.

——— vol. 6 (January, 1906), pp. 32–38. Wild animals of the Mount Rainier National Park, by Alden Sampson.

——— vol. 6 (January, 1907), pp. 87–99. The name "Mount Rainier," by George Davidson.

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Sunset Magazine, vol. 16 (November, 1905), pp. 49–55. How we climbed Rainier, by Raglan Glascock.

Washington Historical Quarterly, vol. 1, no. 1 (October, 1906), pp. 77–81. First attempt to ascend Mount Rainier.

Washington Magazine, vol. 1 (July, 1906), pp. 371–378. Tacoma's attraction for the tourist, by Louis W Pratt.

——— vol. 2 (September, 1906), p. 34. To Mount Rainier, by Caroline Sheldon.

——— vol. 2 (September, 1906), pp. 51–54. Climbing Mount Rainier alone, by Frank O. Ortman.

World To-day, vol. 9 (October, 1905), pp. 1047–1053. Climbing Mount Tacoma [Mount Rainier], by A. S. Monroe.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

REGULATIONS APPROVED MARCH 30, 1912.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and May 27, 1908, the following rules and regulations for the government of the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington, are hereby established and made public:

1. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

2. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands, or to deface or injure any Government property. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

3. Fires should be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

4. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof.

5. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

6. No person will be permitted to reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings, etc., upon the Government lands in the park, without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

7. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, must be determined, and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of such private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners must provide against trespass by their stock or cattle, or otherwise, upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission

and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

8. Hereafter the location of mining claims under the mineral-land laws of the United States is prohibited within the park. Persons who have heretofore acquired in good faith rights to any mining location or locations shall not be permitted to injure, destroy, or interfere with the retention in their natural condition of any timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park outside the boundaries of their respective mining claims duly located and held under the mineral-land laws.

9. Allowing the running at large, herding, or grazing of cattle or stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over same, is strictly forbidden, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. All cattle or stock found trespassing on the park lands will be impounded and disposed of as directed in regulations approved March 30, 1912.

10. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon Government lands in the park.

11. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

12. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

No lessee or licensee shall retain in his employ any person whose presence in the park shall be deemed and declared by the superintendent to be subversive of the good order and management of the reservation.

13. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the acts of Congress aforesaid.

INSTRUCTIONS APPROVED MARCH 30, 1912.

1. Interference with, or molestation of, any bear or other wild animal in the park in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

2. The wanton destruction of wild flowers, plants, or shrubs growing on the park lands is forbidden.

3. *Fires.*—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished, where water is not available, by a complete covering of earth well packed down. Care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Camps.*—No camp will be made except at designated localities. All campers in Paradise Valley shall first report to the superintendent or his authorized representative for assignment to camping sites, and will not change camps without permission. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung near the road. The same rule applies to temporary stops, such as for feeding horses or for taking lunch.

5. *Rubbish.*—Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season, and camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Lunch boxes, paper, and other refuse must not be scattered along trails, roads, and at other places in the park; tin cans must be flattened, and, with bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris, must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

6. *Bicycles.*—The greatest care must be exercised by persons using bicycles. On meeting a team the rider must stop and stand at side of road between the bicycle and the team—the outer side of the road if on a grade or curve. In passing a team from the rear, the rider should learn from the driver if his horses are liable to frighten, in which case the driver should halt and the rider dismount and walk past, keeping between the bicycle and the team.

7. *Fishing.*—All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. Fish that are to be retained must be at once killed by a blow on the back of the head or by thrusting a knife or other sharp instrument into the head. No one person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

8. *Dogs and cats.*—Dogs and cats are not permitted on the park lands. This rule, so far as it relates to dogs, does not apply to dogs trained for use by Government employees in the extermination of predatory wild animals.

9. *Stages.*—Stages arriving at Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley shall stop at each hotel or permanent camp in the order of location, so that passengers may exercise the right of selection.

10. *Driving on roads of park.*—(*a*) Drivers of vehicles of any description, when overtaken by other vehicles traveling at a faster rate of speed, shall, if requested to do so, turn out and give the latter free and unobstructed passageway.

(*b*) Vehicles, in passing each other, must give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other.

(*c*) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits on sidehill grades throughout the park will take the outer side of the road while being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(*d*) Transportation companies, freight and wood contractors, and all other parties and persons using the park roads will be held liable for violations of these instructions.

(*e*) Mounted men on meeting a passenger team on a grade will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passenger team from the rear warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage, and if on a grade the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

(*f*) All wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires not less than 4 inches in width. This order does not apply to express freight hauled in light spring wagons with single teams.

(*g*) Pack trains will be required to follow trails whenever practicable.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—No person shall ride or drive faster than a walk over any of the Government bridges within the park. Riding or driving at night is forbidden except in cases of emergency.

Persons with animals using trails must keep therein; leaving the trails for the purpose of making short cuts will not be permitted.

Persons are not allowed to bathe near any of the regularly traveled roads in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

It is forbidden to bathe, wash clothes or cooking utensils, or in any other way pollute the waters of the rivers or creeks above the hotels in the park.

It is forbidden to water stock directly from the rivers or creeks above the hotels in the park. A bucket or other vessel should be used.

It is forbidden to tie stock within 100 yards of any tent or tent ground. It is forbidden to tie stock so near the rivers or creeks above the hotels that the stock may enter these streams.

Campers and all others, save those holding license from the Secretary of the Interior, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the reservation should be made to the superintendent in writing before the complainant leaves the park.

12. The penalty for disregard of these instructions is summary ejection from the park.

REGULATIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912, GOVERNING AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 993), setting aside certain lands in the State of Washington as a public park, the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motorcycles into the Mount Rainier National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. No automobile or motorcycle will be permitted within the metes and bounds of the Mount Rainier National Park unless the owner thereof secures a written permit from the superintendent, Edward S. Hall, Ashford, Washington, or his representative.

2. Applications for permits must show: (*a*) Name of owner, (*b*) number of machine, (*c*) name of driver, and (*d*) inclusive dates for which permit is desired, not exceeding one year, and be accompanied by a fee of $5 for each automobile and $1 for each motorcycle.

Permits must be presented to the superintendent or his authorized representatives at the park entrance on the Government road. The permittee will not be allowed to do a transportation business in the park without a special license therefor from the Secretary of the Interior.

3. The use of automobiles and motorcycles will be permitted on the Government road from the western boundary of Mount Rainier National Park to Longmire Springs between the hours of 7 a. m. and

8.30 p. m., but no automobile or motorcycle shall enter the park, or leave Longmire Springs in the direction of the western boundary, later than 8 p. m.; the use of automobiles and motorcycles to be permitted on the Government road between Longmire Springs and the glacier between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9.30 p. m., but no automobile or motorcycle shall leave Longmire Springs in the direction of Nisqually Glacier later than 7 p. m.

4. When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles and motorcycles will take position on the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they are going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for horses to pass.

5. Automobiles and motorcycles will stop when teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, and remain at rest until they have passed or until the drivers are satisfied regarding the safety of their horses.

6. Speed will be limited to 6 miles per hour, except on straight stretches where approaching teams, saddle horses, and pack trains will be visible, when, if none are in sight, this speed may be increased to the rate indicated on signboards along the road; in no event, however, shall it exceed 15 miles per hour.

7. Signal with horn will be given at or near every bend to announce to approaching drivers the proximity of a machine.

8. Horses have the right of way, and automobiles and motorcycles will be backed or otherwise handled, as necessary, so as to enable horses to pass with safety.

9. All permits granted at any time when automobiles can enter the park will expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

All automobile and motorcycle regulations heretofore issued are canceled and revoked.

10. Violation of any of the foregoing rules or the general regulations for the government of the park will cause the revocation of permit, will subject the owner of the automobile or motorcycle to any damages occasioned thereby and to ejectment from the reservation, and be cause for refusal to issue a new permit to the owner without prior sanction in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.